Capt J. Read

THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOLUME I. ROCHESTER, JANUARY 1, 1831. NUMBER 1.

THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

The first number of a paper under the above title, was published at Rochester, on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1831—conducted by a gentleman long experienced in the science of Agriculture, Horticulture, and other useful arts, assisted by many of the best practical farmers in this section of the country, and particularly by some of the Members of the Western and Monroe County Horticultural Societies.

No part of the world is more richly blessed with soil and climate, for a great and flourishing Agricultural and Horticultural interest, than the western part of the state of New York —*that part called* OLD GENESEE. This section of country is supposed by competent judges to be as favorable to the growth of the Vine and Mulberry as the middle of France; and as wine and silk are becoming matters of national interest and legislation, a portion of the columns of the Farmer will be devoted to these subjects.

This section of country has become densely populated with an industrious and thriving class of Citizens, who have made themselves rich by their own labors and who have now acquired the time and means of becoming Theoretically and Practically learned in the arts for cultivating Scientifically the soil they have so lately reclaimed from the wilderness & prepared for the highest state of Agriculture. While most other branches of science have been progressing, aided by the unwearied exertions of men of learning and invention; and while practical improvements have flowed like a stream from the press, Agriculture and Horticulture (twin-sisters) have been comparatively speaking, neglected and forgotten; and those who have been pursuing the primitive modes of tillage for subsistence have been left to struggle onward, unaided in their progress by those means which have been given to other branches of science, and which have proved the cause of their rapid advancement.

These are among the reasons that have induced the subscribers to embark in the enterprize, and to direct a part of their time and attention to the diffusion of Agricultural and Horticultural information which will occupy a large portion of their paper.

They further expect through the aid of the Franklin Institute of this place to be able occasionally to present such essays as shall be thought useful in mechanical Philosophy.

The undertaking is one which must necessarily require much labor and expense in its prosecution, and without the aid of a liberal patronage cannot long be sustained; yet aware of all these difficulties to be encountered, the subscribers flatter themselves that, if they succeed in rendering their paper worthy of support, its merits will be duly appreciated by an enlightened community, and their labors rewarded in proportion to the profitable information distributed to their Patrons.

In addition to the above there will be published monthly a Meteorological Table, giving the temperature and state of the Atmosphere, course of the winds, &c. It will also contain a Horticultural and Pomological register; giving the time of leafing and blossoming of plants, and the time of ripening of the various kinds of fruit, for the benefit of those who reside in different latitudes, as well as to compare different seasons in the same latitude.

☞ A Price Current and Bank Note Table, carefully corrected each week, will be given.

The paper will be printed every Saturday, in quarto form, on fine paper and fair type, making 416 pages a year, besides a Title Page and Index, at $2,50 per annum, payable in six months, or $2,00, if paid at the time of subscribing.

TUCKER & STEVENS.

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1831.

Editors who will give the above two or three insertions, will confer a favor which will be reciprocated the first opportunity.

NUMBER ONE.

We are aware that this season of the year is rather an unfavorable time to commence a work like this, when every subject of which we shall treat is frozen in "thick ribbed ice,"—the field, the garden, and the forest, shorn of their glories, dressed in the habiliments of death, have gone to their night of repose; and man, with his fine bounding animal spirits, which expand and exhilerate the frame at the return of spring and the re-appearance of all things that are fair—he whose "eye in a fine frenzy rolling, doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven"—now frigid and torpid, driven like the "silvery sap" of vegetables to their hidden recesses—we say, that this period, when all things are a "chaos of hard clay," may be rather an unfavorable one to commence our work, of which this number is a specimen; but as this little plant is the only one of the class, order, genus, or species, of the kind, in this State, except a monthly publication in New York city, we intend to nurse it with peculiar care, and fondly hope that this *bud* which we now *set* will increase and multiply, blossom and bear fruit to the satisfaction of all concerned. With this number we strike off, and shall continue at that ratio 1000 copies, trusting that when the genial sun of public approbation and liberality shall kindle it into life, the benefits on the score of *mutuality* may be in favor of our patrons. We shall not be disappointed nor discouraged if a part of our edition should lie dormant for a while, until the season of hybernation, both of the animal and vegetable systems, shall pass away.

In the mean time, maugre as the season is with subjects, we hope to be able, not only to assure but to instruct a great portion of our readers by such suggestions on general topics, and such philosophical speculations as our experience and research has endowed us with, together with the kind favors we anticipate from a large and able promised correspondence, and selective facts, regarding the physiology of the vegetable kingdom, from staple authors and periodical works as we shall regard worth the attention of our readers. With this peroration, we make our *congee* to our patrons.

GENESEE COUNTRY.

We were forcibly struck with the wonderful and magic change that the region once called the "Genesee Country," has undergone in the brief space of thirty years—brief space because many of our readers can look back to that length of time as yesterday, and see in the mirror of memory events shadowed forth with more palpable boldness and reality than even the events of yesterday. We say we were forcibly effected by the wonderful change of thirty years on looking over a little work published by the Messrs. T. & J. Sword in 1798, entitled, "A Series of Letters from a Gentleman to his Friend, describing the Genesee Country." He says, "in 1790, all that part of the State, lying west of the above mentioned line to lake Ontario, including the Genesee Country, was erected into a county by the name of Ontario; it is bounded on the north by lake Ontario, on the west by Niagara river, and lake Erie; on the south by Pennsylvania, and on the east by the counties of Tioga and Onondaga." "In 1796, a printing office was established in the town of Bath, entitled the *Bath Gazette*—another paper is also printed in *the Genesee*, entitled the *Ontario Gazette*. The same year a sloop of forty tons was built and launched on the *Genesee lake*."

Quere? Where was the "Ontario Gazette" printed, and where is the "Genesee lake?"

That portion of country once called the "*Genesee Country*," although its exact boundaries were rather vague and uncertain, probably now contains some two hundred towns with more than 200,000 inhabitants, with cities and villages at every four corners, and newspapers as thick as blackberries. The Genesee Country, at that time a wilderness of forest, now teems with an active, industrious and wholesome population. The forests have fallen before the axe, and the bread stuffs, and all the luxuries of life arise behind the plough share, and the *young lion of the west*, from a purblind whelp, now shews his gnashing fangs and bristles his waving mane, in proud confidence to the *mammoth of the east*. Possessing one of the most luxurious soils of the globe, with a climate that for mildness will compare with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and situated on the great inland seas of America, the production of their soil can lay under contribution Quebec and Montreal, New York, Boston, and the cities of the east—New Orleans—even (under the modern discoveries which defy time and space) Columbia river, and Kamschatka. These are not *chateaus d' Espagne*, and Time, that old hoary headed truth-teller, will endorse it a "true bill."

Feeling, as we do, the importance and worth of the *Genesee Country*, we trust our readers will not think the title of our paper—"THE GENESEE FARMER"—too local or trivial to patronize it even beyond the counties of "*Tioga and Onondaga*;" and although they may ask what good can come out of Gallilee, like them of old let them wait, and hear what he hath to say for himself.

☞ Two weeks will elapse before the publication of No. 2, after which this paper will be published every Saturday.

THE VINE.

THERE is not a section of country in the United States better adapted to the growth of the vine than that bordering on the south side of Lake Ontario, taking into consideration climate and soil; and so far as experiments have been made, most of the European varieties, which have been introduced into this section, have endured our winters without any protection, as well, apparently, as they do in the middle of France. There is, upon the south side of the Lake, a glade of land, stretching almost the whole length of it, from east to west, and varying in width from three to eight miles, of a light sandy soil, deep and dry, and distinguished by the name of *Oak Lands*, or *Oak Openings*. These lands are extremely well calculated for vineyards, as it is acknowledged that few lands are too dry for vines. Another important advantage this country has over the territory for the first hundred miles south is the influence the lake has upon the atmosphere. In the spring vegetation is not so forward as it is farther south, the difference being often ten days in the first fifty miles. This retarding of vegetation on the shores of the lake, secures fruit from late frosts in the spring. Again, in the fall, as the early frosts are generally accompanied with moderate northerly winds which moving across the waters, become charged with exhalations from the Lake, which, being warmer than the atmosphere, is condensed and is driven several miles inland, preventing the frost as far as it extends; owing to this circumstance vegetation continues fresh as late as it does as far south as New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The influence of the lake is quite considerable during mid-summer by preventing the scorching heat which injures grapes in southern latitudes; and it is well known that temperate climates are best for the vine. It has been said that in this latitude in the United States, the seasons were not long enough for the perfection of grapes. This is not the case, as I have eaten grapes this season which were the second crop, and were ripe before frost had checked the vegetation of the Vines.—They grew in the garden of G. H. Holden, Esq. on the shore of the lake, at the mouth of Genesee river; and if I were to judge from the growth, the Vines were as much accommodated as to soil and climate as any Vines I ever saw. They had been planted out but one season before the past, during which they made shoots from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and as thick as a man's thumb, which were remarkably short jointed. In this neighborhood, I have examined Isabella grape Vines which have grown twenty feet the past season, and ripened the wood perfectly.

These facts go far to prove that the county of Monroe is a good location for Vineyards, and we hope soon to see our farmers as much engaged in making wine as they are at present in making cider. It may be asked, if this section is so natural to Grapes, why do we not find the native fox grape growing upon those lands?—Because nature had not provided or completed any method by which the seeds of the fox grape should be scattered over the face of this country. The fox grape is not often eaten by birds, and if so it is at a season when birds are emigrating to the south, and the seeds would be carried in an opposite direction, as there are none found growing wild north of the lakes. But these observations will not apply to the chicken or frost grape, which, from its size & time of ripening, is readily destroyed by birds. These grapes often remain hanging upon the Vines until spring, and it may be readily imagined that they would thus be transported to every part of the United States, which we find is the case, and particularly the district spoken of, and if any easy method could be found out of grafting the fox or European upon the wild frost grape stocks there are already vines enough growing in this vicinity to furnish the country with wine. We therefore invite our readers or any other person who may possess practical information upon this snbject to communicate the same thro' this paper for the benefit of the public.

CIDER.

PERHAPS there is not in the whole round of farming any one operation more neglected than Cider making. Cider, when well manufactured, is a cheap and wholesome beverage, and one of the readiest substitutes for wine which our country can afford; but when it is made in a slovenly negligent manner and allowed to run into the acetous fermentation, it has a very deleterious effect upon the constitution.

A little attention to facts will insure a fine article in this section of the country, which is one of the finest in the world for producing the apple in perfection. Many attempts have been made to increase the strength of Cider, such as boiling the must, freezing, adding spirits, &c. all of which have a direct tendency to destroy the fine vinous flavor accompanying the well made article. Much is said as to particular kinds of apples, without which good Cider cannot be made. Now this is all a mistake—not but that some apples contain more malic or tartaric acid and sacharine matter than others, and will of course make a stronger liquor; some also possess peculiar flavor which is desirable—but any of our apples, produced by common orchards, are capable of making what is called first rate Cider, and of sufficient strength for the temperate use of any man. First let the apples be gathered free from leaves, but more particularly from rotten or decayed ones, as both these will communicate a bad taste to the cider, which cannot be got rid of after it is made—apples should not be allowed to lie too long in a heap as they sometimes contract a bad flavor, and it is not as important that apples should be perfectly ripe, as has generally been supposed, as green apples make good Cider. After the juice has been pressed out and carried to the cellar or place where it is to be fermented, the better way is to put it into vats or tubs. It should remain in this situation until the fermentation has brought all the pumice to the top in a thick scum; it should then be drawn off, through a hole near the bottom, into barrels, passing it through a number of thicknesses of flannel placed in the tunnel, or what is still better, thro' alternate layers of sand and flannel, which will more completely retain all the feculent matter, which is the thing desired in this operation.—Let the casks, into which the Cider is to be drawn, be made perfectly clean before they are filled, after which they may be left with the bungs out for a short time, during which the operator should frequently taste the liquor to watch the progress of the fermentation, (which will be very slow;) when it has advanced far enough, and the Cider has acquired sufficient body, there should be added about two quarts of skim milk to each barrel, and well incorporated with the Cider, either by drawing off a part of it and returning it, or by means of a stick introduced at the bung. Let the cask now be bunged perfectly tight, and set in a cool place for two months, after which it may again be racked, when it is wished to be kept thro' the summer, or may be drawn from the cask for use. When Cider has been allowed to ferment in barrels it should be racked off as soon as the white bubbles begin to appear on the surface, strained, fined and bunged as above, which will always insure a fine and pleasant beverage.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—NO. 1.

In commencing this paper, the editors are desirous to begin with the first rudiments of those branches of science to which it is to be principally devoted, in order to render it a complete text-book for the practical Farmer and Horticulturist. In doing which, they are not to suppose that each reader has become perfectly acquainted with every branch of science of the present day, and therefore they ask the indulgence of those who have become more perfectly acquainted in those branches, to introduce some of the leading principles of systematic Botany. When we consider that Agriculture and Horticulture are so immediately connected with this study, and that much of the success in either must depend upon the knowledge the operator has of this science, we are convinced of the necessity of becoming at least familiar with the more common laws which govern the Vegetable kingdom. It does not follow that each farmer or gardener, in order to avail himself of the improvements of the present day, should become a profound Botanist;—but a very little attention to the subject will convince him that the most of the modern improvements are far from having been accidental, and in order to avail themselves of similar improvements it is necessary that they should become familiar with those functions of Vegetables which may be denominated Vegetable Physiology.

It has been found necessary in every branch of science, in order to express the multitude of objects included, to make use of certain technical terms, chosen for the sake of brevity and perspicuity; these phrases are often perplexing to those who do not feel a particular interest in that branch in which they are used, and the editors will studiously avoid all such as do not appear necessary for the benefit of the readers.

Philosophers have divided all matter into two classes—organized and unorganized bodies. Animals and plants belong to the former, and minerals to the latter. This arrangement is again divided into sensible and insensible. Sensibility is confined to animals; but Irritability, Contractibility, and Elasticity, belong to all organized bodies.

One of the most useful, interesting, and amusing parts of the study of Vegetable Physiology, is the fructification and reproduction of plants.

That plants are endowed with sexual organs, and are capable of reproducing their kind according to given laws, is a fact so generally admitted as to need no argument in its favour, and from a knowledge of those laws the justly celebrated T. A. Knight, now President of the Horticultural Society of London, has been enabled to make those improvements which laid the foundation of his exalted reputation.—

This reprodction, or continuation of kind, in plants is the seed containing in embrio the rudiments of the new plants, and although the last produce of many plants, this, together with the blossom, will first come under consideration.

Every perfect Flower is composed of seven elementary organs, including the seed vessels and seed, and the receptacle, stem, or base on which the other parts rest, and by which they are connected with the plant. There are a number of other appendages attached to some flowers which seem as if designed by nature to facilitate, though not essential to, the reproduction of plants; as the nectary or part containing honey, which seems designed, in the economy of nature, to allure bees and other insects which pass over the stamens and pistils of the plants and greatly assist the fecundation of the latter.

The seven elementary organs of a Flower are as follow, viz:

1. *Calyx.*—The outer covering of the flower before it is expanded: its colour is generally green. The poppy affords a familiar example.
2. *Corol.*—The coloured leaves of the flower which are included in the Calyx.
3. *Stamens.*—The mealy knobs supported on the ends of small fillaments; they contain the pollen of the plant. These are considered the male organs and on their number and situation is founded the artificlal classification of Linnæus.
4. *Pistil.*—The central organ of the flower, projecting from the pericarp or seed-vessel. This is considered the female part of the flower; and without this no flower will produce seed.
5. *Pericarp.*—The vessel which contains the seed; whether a pood, as in the bean and cabbage, or a pulpy substance, as the apple, currant, or mellon.
6. *Seed.*—Containing the rudiments of the young plant.
7. *Receptacle.*—The stem or base on which the other six parts rest, and connecting them with the plant.

The Seed is divided into four essential parts, viz:

1st. *Corcle.*—The embryo of the new plant, which exhibits the plume or top, and the rostil or root of the new plant.

2d. *Coty ledons.*—The thick fleshy lobes of the seed which, rising above the ground, when the seeds germinate, become the seed leaves.

3d. *Tegument.*—The skin or bark of seeds which separate from the lobes when the seeds germinate.

4th. *Hilum.*—The external scar to which the membrane is attached, by which the young seed is suspended in the receptacle, and through which nutriment is conveyed to the young seed in its immature state.

SPONTANEOUS VEGETATION.

"*And God said, let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit, after his kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth;—and it was so.*"—*Gen.* 1, 11.

Messrs. Editors.—I perceive, by the papers, that you are about to publish a weekly work, devoted to the arts of farming and gardening and other branches connected therewith. Now, as I have a little taste that way, beyond the mere "ditching and hedging," appertaining to those pursuits, and am heartily tired with the *point-no-point politics* of the day; I am determined to give up entirely that unprofitable contest, which is very justly said to be "the strife of the many for the good of the few."

I am truly glad to find the country is about to be served with a paper, which, if it is as well conducted as you promise and the talent of the country warrants will be a most important *desideratum*, and the vehicle of doing much good.

The following remarks and speculations are sent to you for the purpose of helping you to start, as all new machines move rather hard at first; and to solicit the opinions and suggestions of your readers and correspondents.

I ask, what is the cause of the apparent self-production of many weeds and plants, and the probabilities whether they are spontaneously produced, or whether they are the produce of a former parent, "yielding seed after its kind."

It is a well known fact that, on clearing up a new country, thousands of weeds, herbs, and grasses, spring up almost simultaneously, as though they were all sown at one time and by some invisible hand.

There are several kinds of vegetables that only seem to acquire life by fire, and the more intense the greater the product. I have known the bird cherry to come up as thick as I have ever seen flax growing in the field, the seeds of which must have lain dormant for numbers of years, until a great fire laid waste the forest and revivified them into life. I once saw a piece of intervale which had laid in a natural pasture for more than twenty years, ploughed, immediately planted to corn on the turf; on which sprung up all those common kinds of noxious weeds that commonly infest the oldest cornfields. I once knew a field, which, 19 years before, had borne turnips, and subsequently had lain as pasture and meadow, on being ploughed up, came up with turnips almost thick enough for a crop. I once came into the possession of a lot of land on which was a woodyard, which had been used as such for about thirty years. About 4 square rods of which was fenced into the garden, from whence was taken about 60 loads of chip manure. After coming to the surface earth, it appeared so good and in so fine order that I planted it with onions, but in a few days there arose such innumerable hosts of every thing but onions, that it seemed like Hamlet's "unweeded Garden, things rank and gross possessed it merely."

Again. *Marl*, which is dug and transported considerable distances as a manure, is taken out of pits 10 to 20 feet in depth, pieces of which have been taken immediately from the pit, covered with glass, kept wet and exposed to light, and in a short time white clover has sprung up, grown and matured itself. It is a well known fact that seeds sown too deep in the earth rot and will not grow; and farmers and gardners are often disappointed, during a wet spring, particularly, on having to plant a second time:—In fact, we know of no instance of any of our field or garden seeds lying in the ground over the year and then coming up.

Now the question I demand is, Whence come all of these cases of Vegetation? Were they produced naturally from the earth without seed? Do we live in a day of miracles, when material "form, shape, and comeliness," spring from nothing? Will a hundred grains of sand, congregated together under any circumstance, produce a *pig-weed* large enough for the birds of heaven to rest upon? Or, are they all produced from seed, after its own kind, which have lain buried for 10, 30, or even hundreds of years, beyond the reach of light or heat? and if so, why have they not shared, by decomposition, the fate of all other vegetable matter?

A. B.

FIRE BLIGHT.

Messrs. Editors—I see by the papers, and learn from persons from various quarters, that *blight*, or *fire blight*, as it is called, is producing great ravages on apple, quince, and particularly on pear trees, of the grafted and best kinds, which threatens total annihilation to some of the finest varieties hitherto known; and as the same disease is obtaining in this country, many instances of which I observed the past season, I beg leave to add my mite to the stock of *conjecture*, which seems to be the only advancement that the best physiologists of the country have as yet been able to offer as to its cause—in fact it seems to be shrouded in the most impenetrable veil of mystery, and as yet has eluded the closest and most critical analysis of our best Horticulturists.

It has been imputed to a redundancy of sap, a surfeit, to the too great heat of the sun, to insects and to disease received by impregnation of the blossom, analegous to the yellows in the peach or contagion in the animal system—which is analogous to appoplexy, or perhaps gangrene.

Some writers alledge that seedling trees, and new seedling grafts on seedling stock, are not effected. Others that confinement in close planted orchards, and want of circulation of air is the cause. Others that those trees which blight have a long *tap root* that runs deep into the earth and brings up water as sap which is not charged with carbonic acid and the salts of the surface, and kills the tree, as taking too much cold water does into the animal stomach, or introducing it into an artery of a living subject; and another person, well skilled in these matters, says that he has lost all of his trees (20 or 30) in the crotches of which he has not hung old scythes, sickles, chains and other heavy iron articles. Now, who shall decide when doctors disagree? The conjeotures are as various as the minds employed in investigating the subject.

The vulgar term, *fire blight*, is in reality not badly chosen—for the appearance is the very same as I have observed in trees that have stood so near a fire as to have their leaves scorched and the vitality of the small branches destroyed. Such a tree, in the course of three or four days, puts on exactly the same appearance and smell as the blight.

Now comes my hypothesis. Is not the cause, the *primum mobile* of this destructive disease some defect, in the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant, and which elaborates the sap and without which neither the *venous* nor *arterial* system can proceed—the rising sap accumulates, stagnates, firmentation commences, heat is generated, acetous acid is formed, which would produce exactly the state of things we find in the blighted tree.

The leaves may become unhealthy by excreting some morbid or acrid substance, or by honey dew, which as yet is not satisfactorily explained, or by some small insects destroying the secreting or excreting vessels of the leaf or punoturing the pettiole and destroying the tubes that carry and return the sap, at a period when the tree is too far exhausted by bearing and the lateness of the season to push out the new bud.

H. Y.

West Bloomfield, 28th 12th mo. 1830.

☞ Those gentlemen to whom we have taken the liberty to forward this number, and its extra, if they shall think favorably of the undertaking, and of the merits of the work, will oblige us by forwarding their names and those of any friend to whom such a paper as this would be desirable. As it is of its kind *unique* in this state, and intended for general circulation, we expect to look abroad for a great part of our patronage.

☞ The proprietors have undertaken the publication with the determination of making it permanent: they therefore suggest to those gentlemen who would wish to see the Farmer become a durable and useful paper, the propriety of not only interesting themselves in its circulation but also of contributing to its columns.

AUCTIONS.

The duties paid by auctioneers in Philadelphia during the last quarter amount to $32,944,90.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MONROE COUNTY.

THE following Address was prepared by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and submitted by JESSE HAWLEY, Esq. to the meeting at which was organized the Horticultural Society of the County of Monroe:

HORTICULTURE, means the cultivation of a garden—in the general acceptation it is extended to include fruit and forest trees, also landscape and flower, as well as culinary gardening.

According to the Mosaic history, gardening was the first occupation of man, taught by the Creator himself, to Adam:—"And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had formed:" "And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat:"—"And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden to dress and keep it:"—and commanded him to "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it."

Here then, we find the history of Horticulture commences with that of the creation; under the immediate superintendence of the Almighty Parent, on the day when he created Man with the Heavens and the Earth.

How ancient the date! how natural the pursuit, when we consider it as a part of the grand design of God in the creation of all things; for, in his enumeration of the generations of the heavens and the earth, and before the creation of man, he said, "there was not a man to till the ground."

How sublime the idea,—when we further consider the moral design of the whole creation, that man, by the toils of his labor in the peaceful and quiet pursuits of the tillage of the earth, should be made to increase the means of the sustenance of his species; and by his connubial affections, to multiply and replenish the human family, for the purpose of increasing the number of souls for the Almighty Father to bless and save through the munificence of his Grace, as the only positive act of duty which man could render to his God; all other acts of duty being necessarily *relative*, as rendered to his fellow man!

But Adam by his transgression, soon fell, and lost his garden with his innocence, and his primeval happiness; and was turned out to till the crude ground "cursed for his sake, infested with thorns and thistles, and made to eat of it in sorrow all the days of his life."

The posterity of Adam, for many ages and centuries afterwards, was contented to subsist upon the wild and uncultivated productions of nature, in the field and in the forest. In this rude state, man was a pursuer of the chase—a hunter; in which condition it took many acres—a township of land, to subsist an individual. A small increase in their numbers soon served to over-stock a portion of the country, then when the stronger began to contend with the weaker for the better choice, and from whence wars, conquests and desolation ensued among the vagrant tribes and herdes of men. This strife for his subsistence, made man ferocious in his disposition toward his fellow-man; and thus we have been led to call him *savage* while in the hunter state.

The Indians of our forests, who still retain these primitive habits, well illustrate to us the miserable condition of human society in the early ages, for the paucity of their numbers: for their precarious and scanty means of subsistence; for the coarseness of the fare and flavor of their food; and for the impotency of their skill, ingenuity, and productive labors to provide themselves with the comforts of life, in all the varieties of food, raiment and shelter from the weather.

For many ages, man did surely eat his bread in sorrow!

With all the energies and resources of the human mind, man but slowly emerged and progressed from the hunter's, to the shepherd's life. The propagation of the flocks and herds of animals for the food of man, greatly increased the means of subsistence and reduced the requisite acres for his supply, from thousands to hundreds. This increased supply of food softened the disposition and improved the moral character of man and fitted him for more social habits—yet as he still increased in numbers there were strifes for right and choice among them. Abraham, Lot, and Jacob, had their conflicts and difficulties respecting their possessions.

It was even still slower that man made his advances from the shepherd, to the agriculturist, or farmer's life.

The tillage of land, duly proportioned with the propagation of flocks and herds, so much farther increased the supplies of his food, as to reduce the requisite acres of land for his maintenance from hundreds to units—giving a vast deal more room for the progressive increase of his numbers; location and stability to his residence, with social and moral dispositions; introduced the idea of each man holding the right of his home and property in severalty; and producing a powerful excitement to individual industry and enterprize to acquire it—hence originated the purchase of farms for a fixed home and residence—this led to the re-introduction of Gardens, Orchards, &c.

The Agricultural state of society called for stable governments, to guarantee and secure individuals in the quiet enjoyment of the product of their labor.

When thus secured in the fruits of his labor, man sought to extend the means of his immediate necessities; from a daily and precarious, to a yearly and adequate supply; and thence onward to provide a patrimony for his succeeding generations.

All nature, both animate and inanimate, has been most wisely and providentially endued with the capacity of progressive improvement; constituting a principle of self-regeneration.—And this principle of progressive improvement seems to have been given to all organized bodies of creation, for the purpose of giving employment to the rational and moral energies of the human mind in multiplying the means of sustenance, as mankind shall progress in developing the arts and sciences and render them applicable to the enlargement of the comforts of human life:—each keeping pace with the other through the successive generations of time to an infinite series of variety and extension, unconceived by the present, as the present march of human intellect was unknown to the past;—until the human family shall increase in the myriads of their numbers, covering the face of the earth "as the stars of the heavens; and as the sands which is upon the sea-shore."

In taking a retrospect through the vista of time, the progressive improvement in nature is obvious—animals, by being domesticated, by feeding, and by cross-breeding, have been made to advance from a wild buffalo of the wilderness, to the many varieties in the herds of our farm yards—vegetables, by redeeming tillage, by natural seedlings, selected and extended by inocculation, ingrafting and inarching, have been made to advance from the oriental crab Apple up to the hundred varieties of our orchards; the delicious and melting Peach originated from the bitter Almond, and from which it is scarcely distinguished while it is in the green state. The rich and juicy Plumb from the wild stock of the hedges, which produce the uneatable haws. The Egyptian corn, was formerly but little better than our millet seed. The Potatoe, in its original state, and which is still found in the valley of the Mississippi, was a small uneatable production, not larger than a walnut, by cultivation has become a valuable esculent, and with some nations, almost a staple article of human food.

The first coffee tree planted in the island of Jamaica, was in 1728; the berries produced from this tree were sold at sixpence each, so rapid was the extention of its culture that in 20 years the exportation of coffee amounted to 60,000 pounds; and in 80 years to nearly thirty million pounds. The cotton of the southern states in the space of 40 years, has grown from units to millions of dollars.

It is not within the limits of our design to trace the history of Horticulture from Eden through the ages of time to the present; to describe the groves of the ancients, or the hanging gardens of Babylon, but merely to present a few facts accompanied with some general observations to serve as inducements for us to form a Society in our county for the purpose of combining the exertion of spirited individuals into an united operation in the collection and diffusion of practical knowledge on the subject, that shall contribute something toward an improvement of the vegetable and fruit market in the village of Rochester.

We have been invited to the undertaking by the consideration that all nations have been characterized by their attention to Horticulture, in proportion to their advancement in civilization.

Holland formerly took the lead of the European nations in the science of Horticulture, and extended the luxuries of her flower gardens to that excess that she has become proverbial for her whimsical Tulip mania in which Tulip roots were sold from $1,000 to $10,000 each.

England, from being an almost barren island, not having in its natural productions more than half a dozen species of vegetables suitable for human aliment, has, by her industry, enterprize and science, borrowed, acclimated and naturalized almost all the productions of northern latitudes, until she is rendered a garden almost from one extremity of the kingdom to the other—and she now sustains a population of 12 millions—equal to that of the U. S.—averaging 207 to a square mile—that of the U. S.

only 10—and only 3 acres of land to each inhabitant.

France, deprived of her West India colonies, has undertaken to extract sugar from beets.—But the grape vine is her boast, and of which she is more proud than of her Bourbons. Her Wines diffuse nourishment, health and temperance among her population. It is worth a passing remark to say Wine countries enjoy more temperance, than those countries that substitute alcohol for wine.

It is a singular and peculiar fact, that these various and important improvements in the economy of nations, have been achieved more by the efforts of enterprizing and patriotic individuals and at their private expense, than by all the public authorities and revenues of the governments under which they have lived.

England has been highly gifted with a numerous list of these worthy individuals, among whom some of the most prominent are Arthur Young, John Bakewell, Humphrey Davy, John Sinclair, and Thomas Andrew Knight, who is now the President of the London Horticultural Society; whose profound science in vegetable physiology, and whose singular improvements in cross-breeding the several varieties among the same species of fruit and vegetables (as the former characters had done with animals) will consecrate his fame to posterity, equal with the warrior Wellington.

In America we have a number of men of talents who are engaged in diffusing Horticultural science, blessing their country with their labors, and who will in turn obtain the gratitude of an enlightened people.

The most pre-eminent of these is Maj. J. Adlum of the District of Columbia, a veteran of 70 years; who after many years of effort and experiment, has achieved the science and simplified the art of making American Wine from native grapes with such masterly tact as fully equals the best of our imported wines, even that of the celebrated Tokay; and in a manner that will supercede our further importation of foreign grape vines, and eventually of wines. In 20 years he will become the reputed, and esteemed Father of American wines.—Next to him in order is the Messrs. Prince, Jesse Buel, D. Thomas, Floy, Parmentier, Loubat, and others. The last named are residents of our State.

As new and as novel as the suggestion of an Horticultural Society is to us; as inexperienced and untaught as we are in its science; as incompetent as we feel ourselves to imitate and equal the example of these worthies of their age and country,—yet we are favored with a prospect of at least a partial success in our undertaking, by the goodness of our climate, soil and location. Our soil is mostly a warm, light, pliable and fertile loam, the chosen kind for gardens and fruit orchards. The marine atmosphere of Lake Ontario renders our climate nearly as temperate as that of New York and Long Island; and our village market promises a reasonable remuneration for a part of our labors; to be divided between profit and enjoyment.

Gentlemen, shall we attempt the undertaking?

In behalf of the Committee.

J. HAWLEY.

Rochester, 20th Sept. 1830.

PRUNING.

This is the season of the year when farmers often take it upon them to prune their orchards. This is a bad practice and should be discontinued. It is desirable, when a limb of a tree is cut off, to have the new growth cover the wound as soon as possible. When trees are pruned in winter, by the action of the sun and air upon the parts cut, the wood, to a small distance, becomes dried, with the bark firmly attached to it, and all circulation of sap perfectly suspended. It requires some years, more or less, according to the size of the limb, before the young wood can break through the old bark in order to cover the wound. Never prune until the sap begins to circulate freely in the spring, or until the tree is in leaf. At this time the bark is loose from the wood, and the elaborated juice of the tree will be seen projecting from between the bark and wood, forming a lip which is covered with a thin bark which continues to extend and soon covers the wound.

As to nurseries, when you approach them be careful to keep your knife in your pocket.—There has been nine nurseries spoiled by over pruning to where one ever suffered for the want of it. I know it is easier work to prune a small tree than to dig about it. Who of you would ever think of fattening your horse by brushing without feeding him, or that he could digest his food without his stomach; but it would be equally natural to trim and brush him after he was in flesh before taking him to market. So with trees. Many of the elements of nutrition are taken up by the roots; but the leaves are as essential to the elaboration of those elements as the stomach of a horse is to the digestion of his food—without these either would perish: but when trees have attained a sufficient size for sale, it is well to give such pruning as may give a desirable shape to the tops, and this should be done one year before transplanting.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

Grind your corn with the cobs—it is better feed and pays well for the trouble.

One bushel of flax-seed, ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the botts.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire place—nor use a fire place when you can get a stove.

Cut your trees for rails in winter, as they are more durable.

Never dew rot your flax or hemp, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed corn from the crib, but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse—nor sell your best sheep and keep the poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, though he does not eat as much—and a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon harness.

Keep plenty of cows and bees as the surest way of having milk and honey. Confine your cows with good fences, but let your bees go at large.

TERMINOLOGY.

As we wish to cultivate a taste for the pursuits of Agriculture and Horticulture with all classes, and a great part of our readers will be farmers, plain, honest and unlettered, we hope the initiated will not think it lost time if we, in each number, give a short vocabulary of terms, all of which must be more or less used in the course of our pursuits in these arts:

Seedling—a natural stock, growing from the seed.

Stock—that part of the tree upon which the cion or bud is set.

Cion—a limb or twig of the tree intended to be grafted on the stock.

Bud or Gem—the germ of the new leaf or flower.

Layer—that part of a tree or vine which is bent down and covered with earth till it takes root.

Slip—a limb or twig cut with one or more buds, and stuck into the ground to take root.

Suckers or Sprouts—young shoots that spring up spontaneously from the roots of trees.

Runners—a slender vine thrown off which again takes root like the strawberry.

Bulbs—those plants in which are enclosed the perfect plant, as the onion, garlic and tulip.

Tubers—those with roots like the potatoe, artichoke, &c.

CIONS.

I am frequently inquired of, as to the proper season for cutting Cions for Grafting, to which inquiries my reply is, "at any time when you find a kind of fruit you wish to cultivate." There is no season of the year at which cions may not be taken and transported two or three hundred miles, if done with care, and be in condition for Grafting or Inoculating.

As winter is the season when farmers do most of their travelling, visiting their friends, &c., it offers greater opportunities for them to collect Cions of choice fruits than any other season of the year. But then opportunities are often neglected, under the impression that cions should be cut in February, and even at that period many think that stone fruit cannot be grafted. To correct these errors a few directions may be acceptable.

When you find a variety of fruit you wish to cultivate, procure some Cions of the kind—if in summer, select strait, healthy shoots of the present year's growth, of such length as shall suit your convenience for carrying; let them be done up in a wet linnen cloth and carried in such a manner as not to be bruised. Budding may be done any time during the summer when the bark will part from the stock freely, which it will generally do from June until the last of August. It is not essential that the bark should part from the wood of the cion as the bud may be inserted with the wood attached to it—after the season of budding is past, cions cut in autumn should be cut with a few inches of the preceding years wood, and when carried to their place of destination, may be put in the garden sticking the lower end or old wood a few inches in the ground. If put in the cellar they are very apt to be destroyed by rats or mice—cions may be kept in this way for grafting until June. Apples, pears, plumbs, cher-

ries, and quinces may be grafted with much certainty. Peaches, apricots, and nectarines are more difficult but will succeed if carefully done; also most kinds of forest trees: but there are very few trees or shrubs of any kind that may not be budded.

Currants, gooseberries, and grapes are generally cultivated by cuttings which may be taken from September until June. In procuring cions, persons should be very careful in ascertaining the names and qualities of the fruit and equally careful in labelling and recording the same,that they may cultivate from them or distribute them to their friends in turn without the possibility of mistake.

THE WEATHER.

The past season has been marked at this place with many striking peculiarities. The spring opened with a very pleasant, growing, and forward April—a backward, rainy and cold May, the frosts of which month only departed on its last day, that on the 31st being the most severe. The ripening of fruits, and the whole summer crop, was retarded about 10 days later than usual. The fall has also been an uncommon one; and in the immediate vicinity of the lake and the Genesee river, there was not frost enough to kill moderately tender vegetables till the 6th of December—the chrysanthemum or artemisia, blossomed in the open air, faded and perfected its seed. Mr. Silas Cornell, nursery man, in this neighborhood, showed us three full blown monthly roses, plucked in his garden on the 12th of December. In short, the mildness of the fall is unprecedented even in this region. This day the thermometer stands at 42, with a very dense fog—rain fell during the last night to the depth of 1. 3-10 inches—the river and canal clear of ice; with a hopeful prospect of a plentiful supply of that great staple of this country—*mud*. After this week we shall regularly give a meteorological table, together with regular notices of all the apparent phenomena of the atmospheric influences; and at the opening of the spring, a register of the first appearance of vegetation and blossoms of all the plants within our observation.

A QUESTION.

A gentleman bought from a nursery man four trees and desired his gardener to plant them out in such a form that they should be equi-distant, each and every individual relatively with the other, or in such manner that a rope fastened to any one would reach the other three.—Now in what form would they set to comply with his order. X.

A GOOD BUSINESS.

We learn that between the 14th of August and the 14th of December, 1830, Messrs. E. S. Beech, & Co. have floured at their mill in this village 164,000 bushels of wheat, making between 37 and 38,000 barrels of flour. Large as is this amount, it is only a small item in the general average of the flouring business done in this place during that time.

Canal Tolls.—The collector's office in this village closed yesterday, having received during the season tolls to the amount of $150,128 83. Last year the amount of tolls was $98, 518,17, making an increase this year of $51, 610,66. The amount of flour entered at this office during the season is $257,484 Barrels.

NATURAL HISTORY.

There appeared in the 9th number of the Family Library some facts on this subject, which prove it a much more interesting matter than people have generally supposed. The insect creation by most persons, but particularly by the superficial observers of nature, has been passed over as an item too small to be deserving of noticee, among the numereus works of the Great Architect of all things. But the philosopher whose delight is the continued increase of knowledge, and approximation towards the great fountain of wisdom, finds in this part of the economy of nature, as clear, certain, anddemonstrative proof,not only of the existence of a Great First Cause, but also of his wisdom, power, benevolence and good, as he does in the examination of nature in a higher range, or of the formation of men—so "fearfully and wonderfully made." Man has a deeper interest in this minute part of creation than he generally supposes: much of his weal or woe is in some way or manner, dependent upon the operations of the insect world.

"An accurate knowledge of the properties of insects is of great importance to man, merely with relation to his own comfort and security. The injuries which they inflict upon us are extensive and complicated; and the remedies which we attempt, by the destruction of those creatures, both insects, birds and quadrupeds, who keep their ravages in check, are generally aggravations of the evil, because they are directed by an ignorance of the economy of nature. The little knowledge which we have of the modes by which insects may be impeded in their destruction of much that is valuable to us, has probably proceeded from our contempt of their individual insignificance.

The security of property has ceased to be endangered by quadrupeds of prey, and yet our gardens are ravaged by aphides and caterpillars. It is somewhat startling to affirm that the condition of the human race is seriously injured by these petty annoyances; but it is prefectly true that the art and industry of man have not yet been able to overcome the collective force, the individual persevereance, and the complicated machinery of destruction which insects employ. A small ant, according to a most careful and philosophical observer, opposes almost invincible obstacles to the progress of civilization in many parts of the equinoctial zone. These animals devour paper and parchment; they destroy every book and manuscript. Many provinces of Spanish America cannot in consequence, show a written document of one hundred years' existence. 'What development,' he adds, 'can the civilization of a people assume, if there be nothing to connect the present with the past—if the depositories of human knowledge must constantly be renewed—if the monuments of genius and wisdom cannot be transmitted to posterity?' Again, there are beetles which deposit their larvæ in trees, in such formidable numbers, that whole forests perish, beyond the power of remedy. The pines of the Hartz have thus been destroyed to an enormous extent; and in North America, at one place in North Carolina, at least ninty tress in every hundred, upon a tract of two thousand acres, were swept away by a small, black, winged bug, And yet according to Willson, the historian of American birds, the people in the United States were in the habit of destroying the red-headed woodpecker, the great enemy of these insects because he occasionly spoilt an apple. The same delightful writer, and true naturalist, speaking of the labours of the ivory billed woodpecker, says, 'would it be believed that that the larvæ of an insect, or fly, not larger than a grain of rice, should silently and in one season destroy some thousand acres of pine trees, many of them from two to three feet in diameter, and a hundered and fifty feet high? In some places the whole woods, as far as you can see around you, are dead, stripped of their bark, there wintry looking arms and bare trunks bleaching in the sun, and tumbling in ruins before every blast.—The subteraneous larva of a species of beetle (*Zarbus Gibbus,*) has often caused a complete failure of seed-corn, as in the district of Halle, in 1812. The corn-weevil, which extracts the flour from the grain, leaving the husks behind, will destroy the contents of the largest storehouse in a very short period. The wire-worm, and the turnip-fly are dreaded by every farmer. The ravages of the locust are too well known not to be at once recollected, as an example of the formidable collective power of the insect race. The white ants of torpical countries sweep away whole villages, with as much certainty as a fire or an inundation; and even ships have been destroyed by these indefatigable republics. Our own docks and embankments have been threatened by such minute ravagers.

"The enormus injuries which insects cause to man may thus be held as one reason for ceasing to consider the study of them as an insignificant pursuit; for a knowledge of their structure, their food. their enemies, and their general habits, may lead as it often has led, to the means of guarding against their injuries. At the same time we derive from them both direct and indirect benefits. The honey of the bee, the dye of the cochineal, and the web of the silk-worm the advantage of which are obvious, may well be balanced against the destructive propensities of insects which are offensive to man. But a philosophical study of natural history will teach us, that the direct benefits which insects confer upon us are even less important than their general uses in maintaining the economy of the world. The mischiefs which result to us from the rapid increase and the activity of insects, are merely results of the very principle by which they confer upon us numberless indirect advantages. Forests are swept away by minute flies; but the same agencies relieve us from that extreme abundance of vegitable matter, which would render the earth uninhabitable, were this excess not periodically destroyed. In hot countries, the great business of removing corrupt animal matter, which the vulture and the hyæna imperfectly perform. is effected with certainty and speed by the myriads of insects that spring from the eggs deposited in every carcass, by some fly seeking therein the means of life for her progeny. Destruction and production, the great law of Nature, are carried on very greatly through the instrumentality of insects; and the same principle regulates even the increase of praticular species of insects themselves. When aphides are so abundant that we know not how to escape their ravages, flocks of lady-birds instantly cover our fields and gardens to destroy them. Such considerations as these are thrown out to show that the subject of insects has a great importance—and what portion of the works of Nature has not? The habits of all God's creatures, whether they are noxious or harmless or beneficial, are worthy objects of our study. If they affect ourselves, in our health or our possessions, whether for good

or for evil, and an additional impulse is naturally giuen to our desire to attain a knowledge of their properties. Such studies form one of the most interesting occupations which can engage a rational and inquisitive mind; and, perhaps none of the employments of human life are more dignified than the investigation and survey of the workings and the way of Nature in the minutest of her productions."

GEOLOGY.

Governor Crafts. in his late message to the Legislature of Vermont, recommended the subject of Geology and Minerology to public attention as a source of industry and wealth. Some of the papers in that state have warmly approved of this suggestion of their Governor and proposed that a Lyceum in each town collect its own specimens, and furnish a deposit for each county Lyceum, by which means all the specimens could be named and described at the semi-annual meetings.

A late covention of the friends of education and general improvement in Utica, recommended that the second number of the Scientific Tracts, which treats upon Geology, be read in each town in the state, at meetings for appointing delegates to attend an adjourned meeting of the Convention in January,—The exhibition and explanation of a few Geological specimens at the various county conventions of teachers have induced and enabled very many of those who witnessed them, to introduce the subject into their schools, by which means several thousand children are now familiar with the common rocks and minerals which come under their observation.

The experiments already made upon this subject, are proof that if Lyceums generally should make Geology a specific object of attention for a few months, the whole ccuntry would be thoroughly explored, our resources of industry and wealth opened to individuals and the bublic.—*Boston Traveller.*

GIGANTIC FLOWER.—The most important discovery throughout our journey was made at Sumatra; it was a gigantic flower, of which I can hardly attempt to give you any thing like a just description. It measured across from the petals rather more than a yard, the ncetarum was nine inches wide, and as deep, and estimated to contain a gallon and a half of water; and the weight of the whole flower wafifteen pounds!—The Sumatran name of this extraordinary production is Petimun Sikinbili, or Devil's Siri (beetle) box.—It is a native of the forest. This gigantic flower is parasite on the lower stems and roots of the Cisus Augustifolia of Box, and of a deep dusky red. The flower when fully expanded is in point of size, the wonder of the vegetable kingdom; the breadth across from the top of the one petal to the other is three feet.—The cup may be estimated capable of containing twelve pints; its inside is of an intense purple, and more or less densely yellow, with soft flexible spines of the same color. The fruit. never bursts, but the whole plant gradually rots away, and the seeds mix with the putrid mass.—[Memoirs of Sir J. Roffles.

District Attorney.—General Vincent Mathews was appointed District Attorney of this county.

CENSUS OF NEW YORK.

The following returns we give as furnished for the *Commercial Advertiser*, and with a few exceptions are official. Those marked with asterisks are not official, but the estimate is so nearly correct as not to vary more than a hundred from the actual amount. In ten years our population has increased 41 per cent, being now nearly two millions, and entitling us at the present ratio to 48 Representatives.

A new ratio of representation is contemplated,and probably will be adjusted this winter by the present Congress. The one proposed is 50,000 which would entitle us to 38 representatives, leaving a large fraction.—If fixed at 48,000 we should be entitled to 40 representatives, and the county of Monroe to one, leaving a fraction of 1,810. and at 50-000 it would fall short of the ratio only 190; and being one of the largest fractions would probably be considered a District entitled to a representative.

Counties.	1825	1830.	*Gain.*
Albany	42821	53532	10711
Allegany	18164	26276	8612
Broome	13893	17593	3700
Cattaraugus	8643	16724	8081
Cayuga	42743	47947	5204
Chautauque	20639	34668	14029
Chenango	34215	37417	3202
Clinton	14486	19344	4858
Columbia	37970	39952	1982
Cortland	20271	23988	3717
Delaware	29565	33025	3460
Dutchess	46698	50926	4228
Erie	24316	35712	11396
Essex	15993	19287	3294
Franklin	7978	11312	3334
Genesee	40905	52154	11249
Greene	26229	29525	3296
Hamilton	1196	1325	129
Herkimer	33040	35869	2829
Jefferson	41650	48495	6845
Kings	14679	20539	5860
Lewis	11669	15239	3570
Livingston	23860	27729	3869
Madison	35646	39037	3391
Monroe	39108	49810	10702
Montgomery	39706	46447	6741
New York	166086	*213470	*47884
Niagara	14069	18482	4413
Oneida	57847	*69847	*12000
Onondaga	48435	58974	10539
Ontario	37422	40372	2950
Orange	41732	45372	3640
Orleans	14460	18843	4383
Oswego	17875	27110	9236
Otsego	47898	51372	3474
Putnam	11866	12701	835
Queens	20331	22276	1945
Rensselaer	44065	49453	5388
Richmond	5932	7084	1252
Rockland	8016	9388	1372
Saratoga	36295	*40122	*3827
Schenectady	12876	12334	loss, 542
Schoharie	25926	27951	2025
Seneca	20169	21031	862
Steuben	25004	33977	8973
St. Lawrence	27595	36351	8756
Suffolk	23695	26780	3085
Sullivan	10373	12372	1999
Tioga	19951	27768	7817
Tompkins	32908	36541	3633
Ulster	32015	36551	4536
Warren	10906	11795	889
Washington	39280	*43280	*4000
Wayne	26761	33552	6791
Westchester	33131	36456	3325
Yates	17455	19019	1564
Total	1,616,458	1,934,496	318,038

Population of New York at various periods.

1790	1800	1810	1820	1830
340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	1,934,496

Gaining in 10 years 561,684, or over 40 pr. ct.

*A small part of this population included by estimate.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

The Palladium states that the mannfacture of Palm Leaf Hats has become in Massachusetts, a business of considerable importance, and gives employment to many persons. A friend calculates that a million of these will be made for the next season. Formerly they were imported from Cuba, and sold, we believe, for about $2 each. Now the raw material is imported, and the hats made here, which sell for 3 or $4 per dozen. Formerly we had the trifling business of selling a few—now we have the whole business of making and selling.

The same paper says—We are glad to hear that Massachusetts Sole Leather is in high estimation. The Philadelphia Leather is in high repute; but we understand that many now give the preference to that manufactured by Mr. Tufts, of Charlestown.

NATURAL HISTORY.

At a recent meeting of the New-York Literary and Philosophical Society, Dr. S. L. Mitchill made the following communications.

Two specimens of the Ovoviviparous Shark from the Atlantic ocean, off Cape Hatteras. This animal, though a fish, is viviparous—that is, it brings forth its young alive. But what is very peculiar, to its little fish, is appended an egg, and yet this egg has no connexion with the dam or mother fish. The brood of foetuses have a separated existence in the uterus; and each draws its supply of nourishment, before birth, from the egg.—This peculiar organization is one of the great curiosities of the animal race; and richly deserves the particular attention of anatomist and physiologists, Mr. Bloodgood, who furnished the articles, took them alive from the body of the parent.

A specimen of the elegant calcareous Breccia, from the quarry near Summerville, in New-Jersey. It is entirely composed of fragments that are firmly aggregated, and which receive a splendid polish. The constitutent pieces are of various colors, and expose a beautiful surface. It is stated, that this marble formation is of considerable extent. The present preperation was received from Mr. William Frazee, at whose manufactory, in Amity street, large blocks may be seen. It is much more elegant than the Maryland production, of which the pillars of the Capitol at Washington are made.

A sample of the famous antidote against the bite of venomous serpents, from Guatimala, in Central America, as forwarded by Mr. Consul Perrine. He said he had put a living plant under the protection of Andrew Smith, our well known horticulturist and seedsman.

HORTICULTURE.

Thomas Cody, gardener of Commodore Chauncey, at the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, has raised a Savoy cabbage, weighing nine ponnds and a half, without the stalk and under leaves. It is considered large for that peculiar kind, and was produced from foreign seed by Mr. Cody.

Lyceum.—A Lyceum has been established in Cambridge, Washington co., for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences.—At their next meeting a lecture is to be delivered on *Popular Education*. This is the first institution of the kind in that conntry.

NEW POEMS.

White, Gallaher & White, publishers, N. Y have in the press and will soon publish a volume of poems by Mrs. Emma Willard, of the Troy Female Seminary. They are published at the request of numerous pupils now scattered through every part of the United States.

HYMN TO THE STARS.

We cut the following lines from a newspaper several years since: we know not who is the author of them, but whoever he was, he has written a hymn which, for sublimity of thought and expression, we do not remember ever to have seen surpassed.—*St. Louis Times.*

Aye! there, ye shine, and there have shone,
In one eternal 'hour of prime:'
Each rolling, burningly, alone,
Through boundless space and countless time;
Ay! there, ye shine, the golden dews
That pave the realms by seraphs trod;
There, through yon echoing vault, diffuse
The song of choral worlds to God.

Ye vis'ble spirits! bright as erst
Young Eden's birthnight saw ye shine
On all her flowers and fountains first,
Ye sparkle from the hand divine:
Yes! bright as then ye smiled to catch
The music of a sphere so fair,
To hold your high, immortal watch,
And gird your God's pavillion there.

Gold frets to dust; yet there ye are;
Time rots the diamond; there ye roll
In primal light, as if each star
Enshrined an everlasting soul.
And do they not? since yon bright throngs
One all-enlightening Spirit own,
Praised there by pure sidereal tongues,
Eternal glorious, blest, and lone.

Could man but see what ye have seen,
Unfold awhile the shrouded past,
From all that is, to what has been:
The glance how rich, the range how vast!
The birth of time! the rise, the fall
Of empires; myriads, ages flown;
Thrones, cities, tongues. arts, worships; all
The things whose echoes are not gone.

Ye saw red Zoroaster send
His soul into your mystic reign;
Ye saw the adoring Sabian bend,
The living hills his mighty fane:
Beneath his blue and beaming sky,
He worshipped at your lofty shrine,
And deemed he saw, with gifted eye,
The Godhead, in his works divine.

And there ye shine, as if to mock
The children of an earthly sire:
The storm, the bolt, the earthquake's shock,
The red volcane's cat'ract fire,
Drought, famine, plague, and blood, and flame,
All nature's ills, and life's worst woes,
Are nought to you: ye smile the same,
And scorn alike their dawn and close.

Ay! there ye roll, emblems sublime
Of him whose spirit o'er us moves
Beyond the clouds of grief and crime,
Still shining on the world he loves.
Nor is one scene to mortals giv'n,
That more divides the soul and sod,
Than yon proud heraldry of heav'n,
Yon burning blazonry of God.

SYMBOLS.

In youth the heart is like the bird—
The humming bird in eastern bowers—
That ever, (take the traveller's word,)
Feeds flying, on the dews of flowers.

In manhood, 'tis the eagle bold,
Borne upward to the cloud, the sky—
That scorns the rock and mountain bold,
Except to build on, or to die.

The sparkler of the woods is caught,
The eagle's bosom pierced ere long—
What symbol shall for age be sought?
What bird its emblem be in song?

The mocking-bird its likeness be,
That hath no music of its own—
That sings with imitative glee:
The bird of memory alone.

Col. John A. Dix of Cooperstown, has been appointed by the governor, adjutant general of the state, in place of N. F. Beck, deceased.

CONSOLATION.

The philosopher Citophilus was endeavoring one day to console a lady overwhelmed with sudden and unutterable affliction—Madam, said he, the fate of the Queen of England, daughter of the great Henry, was still more unfortunate than yours. She was driven from her kingdoms, was on the point of perishing by shipwreck and was doomed to behold her royal and affectionate husband lay down his life upon the scaffold—I am sorry for her, replied the lady, and continued to deplore her own misfortunes. But madam, said the philosopher, remember Mary Stuart, who was dethroned and imprisoned by her rebellious subjects, and beheaded by her cousin the Queen Elizabeth, to whom she had flown for succour and assistance She was very cruel, said the lady, and relapsed immediately into her own melancholy. You have heard of the beautiful Joan of Naples, who was captured and strangled by the inhuman monster Charles de Duras, whom she had educated as her own son. I remember her, said the afflicted lady. I must relate to you the history of a sovereign of my own time, said Citophilus, who was dethroned one evening after supper and passed the remainder of his life in a desert Isle. I know the whole story, replied the lady

Well then, let me inform you of what happened to another great Princess to whom I had the honor to teach philosophy. She had a lover without the knowledge of her father, who having one day surprised him in her company gave him a violent blow in the face. The lover seized a pair of tongs and broke the head of his good father-in-law, who was cured with difficulty and carries the mark of it to the present hour. The princess affrighted, jumped from a window and broke her leg so that, although previously possessed of the finest figure in the world, she has now became a cripple and cannot walk without limping—Her lover was condemned to death for the violence offered to his King—You may imagine the state of the princess when her lover was conducted to the scaffold—I saw her lover often while in prison and she never spoke to me but of her sorrows.

Why then will you not allow me to think of mine? replied the lady. 'Tis because, said the Philosopher, it is not proper to think of them; and since so many great ladies have been unfortnnate, it ill becomes you to despair Think of Hecuba. Think of Niobe—Ah! said the lady, if I had lived in their times or those of the beautiful princesses you mention, and if to console them you had recounted my misfortunes to them—do you think they would have listened to you?

The next day our philosopher lost his only son, and was frantic with grief. The lady prepared a list of all the great men who had lost their children, and sent it to him with her affectionate regards. He read it, allowed it to be accurate and true, but was not the less afflicted for the loss of his son. Three months afterwards they met again and were astonished to find each other serene and cheerful.—They erected a statue to *Time*, with this inscription:

"TO HIM THAT CONSOLES."

Manufactures of Green County.—The Catskill Recorder of the 16th inst. says, on Monday last, the sloop Catskill sailed from the wharf of Messrs. Donnelly, Cookes & Co., having on board 10,000 sides of leather, worth more than $50,000, all manufactured in that county. This they say is but a small item of the immense amount of the products of the Oak and Hemlocks of their mountains. On the same day other sloops sailed from there, freighted with the same article; and from ten to twenty loads of leather have been received daily, for many days past, in that village, each load averaging in value, from five to six hundred dollars. So much for cultivating our own resources.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Jan. 1, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs		Fox, cross	100a200
Pot	$91a92 50	Mink	12a31
Pearl	100a102 50	Raccoon	18a31
Apples per bushel	25a44	Martin	25a62
Do dried	75	Fisher	37a50
Bristles,comb'd per lb	20a31	Wild Cat	18a25
Beeswax do	18a20	Gray Fox	18a25
Butter do	10a12	Grass Seed per bush	62
Beef—Mess per bbl	$8a9	Hops per lb	12a15
Do prime do	5a7	Honey do	09
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Lard do	06a07
Barley per bushel	38a44	Mutton do	02a03
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	22
Candles, mould per lb	9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	44a50	Pork, mess per bbl	$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	$4 00	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	4 25	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	78a87	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	78

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser,

BY C. W. DUNDAS.

NEW-YORK.
All banks in this state, *par*, except the following
Broken Banks. Washington & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Al banks in this state, *par*, except the following
Broken Banks. Farmers' b'nk of Belchertown, Sutton, Berkshire, Essex and Brighton banks.

VERMONT.
All banks in this state, *par.*

RHODE-ISLAND
All banks in this state, *par*, except the following
Broken Banks Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.

CONNECTICUT.
All banks in this state, *par*, except the following
Broken Banks. Eagle, Eagle pay'ble at Union bank New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
All banks in this state, *par.*

MAINE.
All banks in this state, *par.* except the following
Broken Banks. Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Passamaquoddy banks.

NEW-JERSEY.
State b'nk, & Trenton Banking Company, *par*
All other banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following
Broken Banks. Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia Banks, *par*,
All other banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following
Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil. Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New-Hope Bridge Co. new emission, and Brownsville banks.

OHIO.
All banks, 4 *to* 6 *per cent.*

MICHIGAN.
All banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following
Broken Banks. Monroe, and Detroit.

CANADA.
All banks, 2 *to* 3 *per cent*, except the Upper Cana. at Kingston, and Unchartered banks.

☞ *The above table when speaking of* foreign *Bills, refers to those of* $5, *and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.*

IMPORTANT LAW DECISION

A case has lately been decided at the court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal, which is of some importance to common carriers of goods, in the British colonies. A quantity of merchandise, brought from Quebec, was landed in Montreal without the consignees knowledge, and lost The proprietor brought an action against the steamboat company for the value of the goods, as there had been no delivery to him or to his agent He obtained judgement for the amount with costs. The chief justice declared that setamboat proprietors were liable, not only for the safe passage, but also for the safe delivery, of property delivered to them, although a clause to the contrary might be contained in the bill of landing. The same principles are also applicable to stage propretors, notwithstanding any notification to the contrary in handbills or waybills.—*N. Y, E. Post.*

AMERICAN SILK.

A gentleman from Mansfield Con. informs us that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the Silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year has amounted to $24,000,—all of which has found a ready sale.—*N, E. Farmer.*